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中国云南巨竹属一新种

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摘要: 描述了中国巨竹属一新种——小巨竹 *Gigantochloa callosa* N. H. Xia, Y. Zeng & R. S. Lin 并绘制了图版。该种与 *Gigantochloa parvifolia* (Brandis ex Gamble) T. Q. Nguyen 相似, 区别在于此种各部分较 *G. parvifolia* 较小; 箨鞘背面贴生深褐色与银灰色短硬毛, 箨舌高 2~3 mm, 全缘; 叶舌高 2~3 mm, 全缘; 叶鞘背面与叶柄连接处一侧有一高 2~3 mm 的半圆形薄鳞片状突起。

关键词: 竹亚科; 巨竹属; 新种; 小巨竹
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A New Species of *Gigantochloa* Kurz ex Munro (Poaceae: Bambusoideae) from Yunnan Province, China

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Abstract: A new species of *Gigantochloa* Kurz ex Munro, *Gigantochloa callosa* N. H. Xia, Y. Zeng & R. S. Lin was described and illustrated. It is differed from *G. parvifolia* (Brandis ex Gamble) T. Q. Nguyen by its smaller size; culm sheath proper covered with both dark brown and silvery appressed hairs abaxially; ligules 2-3 mm tall, entire; leaf-ligules 2-3 mm tall, entire; one side of the apex of leaf sheath developed into a 2-3 mm long, thin, scale-like callus.

Key words: Bambusoideae; *Gigantochloa*; New species; *Gigantochloa callosa*

巨竹属 (*Gigantochloa* Kurz ex Munro) 发表于 1868 年, 隶属禾本科 (Gramineae) 竹亚科 (Bambusoideae), 模式黑巨竹 *G. atter* (Hassk.) Kurz ex Munro, 产自印度尼西亚爪哇岛 (Kurz, 1864; Munro, 1868; Holttum, 1956)。本属全世界约 30 余种, 主要分布在东南亚 (缅甸、越南、马来西亚、印尼和菲律宾等) (Gamble, 1896; Holttum, 1958; Widjaja, 1987, 1997), 中国有 6 种, 主要分布于云南 (Li 和 Stapleton, 2006)。笔者在进行巨竹属修订的过程中, 发现华南植物园竹园引自云南西双版纳勐仑镇的一个种, 虽未见花果, 但箨耳初时绿色且呈边沿状, 箨片初时绿色而呈叶状, 叶鞘背面与叶柄连接处的一侧具半圆形薄鳞片状突起, 表明本种是巨竹属的成员, 然其与国内及东南亚地区已发表的种都有明显区别, 具体描述如下。

小巨竹 新种 (图 1~2)

Gigantochloa callosa N. H. Xia, Y. Zeng & R. S. Lin, sp. nov. (Figs. 1-2)

Gigantochloa callosa is similar to *G. parvifolia* (Brandis ex Gamble) T. Q. Nguyen, but it is smaller than *G. parvifolia*, and differs from that by its culm sheath proper dark brown and silvery appressed

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hairy abaxially; ligules 2–3 mm tall, entire; leaf-ligules 2–3 mm tall, entire; one side of leaf sheath apex with a thin, scale-like, 2–3 mm long callus.

Rhizomes pachymorph. Culms erect, *ca.* 8 m tall, 2–3 cm in diameter, apex nearly straight; internodes 34 – 50 cm long, terete, green with pale yellow stripes, thinly white powdery, initially white pubescent in the middle-upper parts, walls *ca.* 6 mm thick; nodes not prominent, intranodes up to 3 mm high, glabrous; sheath scars slightly prominent, with a ring

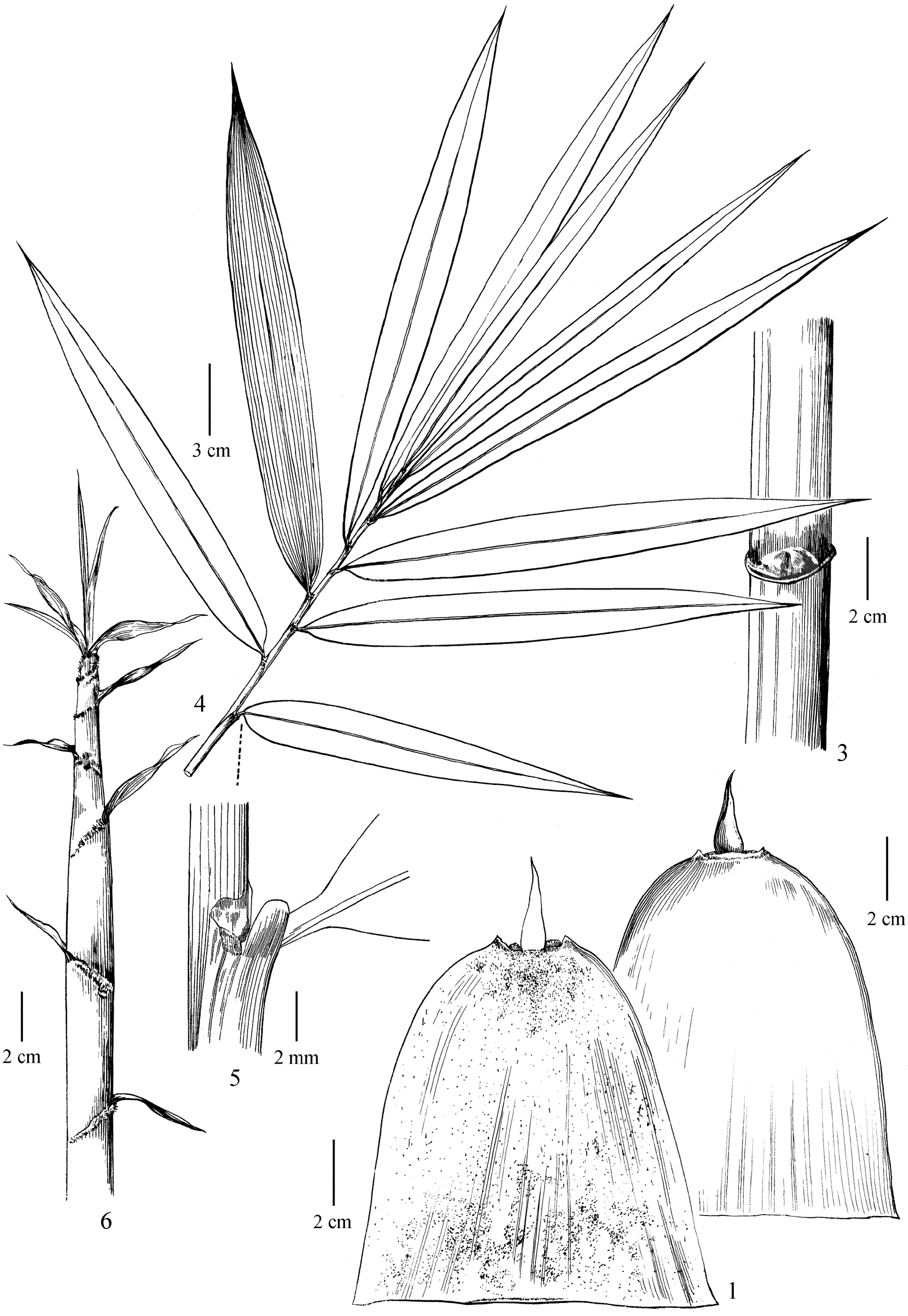

图1 小巨竹 1. 秆箨背面; 2. 秆箨腹面; 3. 秆芽; 4. 具叶小枝; 5. 具叶小枝局部; 6. 笋（崔丁汉绘）

Fig. 1 *G. callosa* N. H. Xia, Y. Zeng & R. S. Lin 1. Abaxial surface of culm sheath; 2. Adaxial surface of culm sheath; 3. Bud; 4. Leafy branch; 5. Portion of leafy branch; 6. Shoot (drawn by Ding-han Cui)

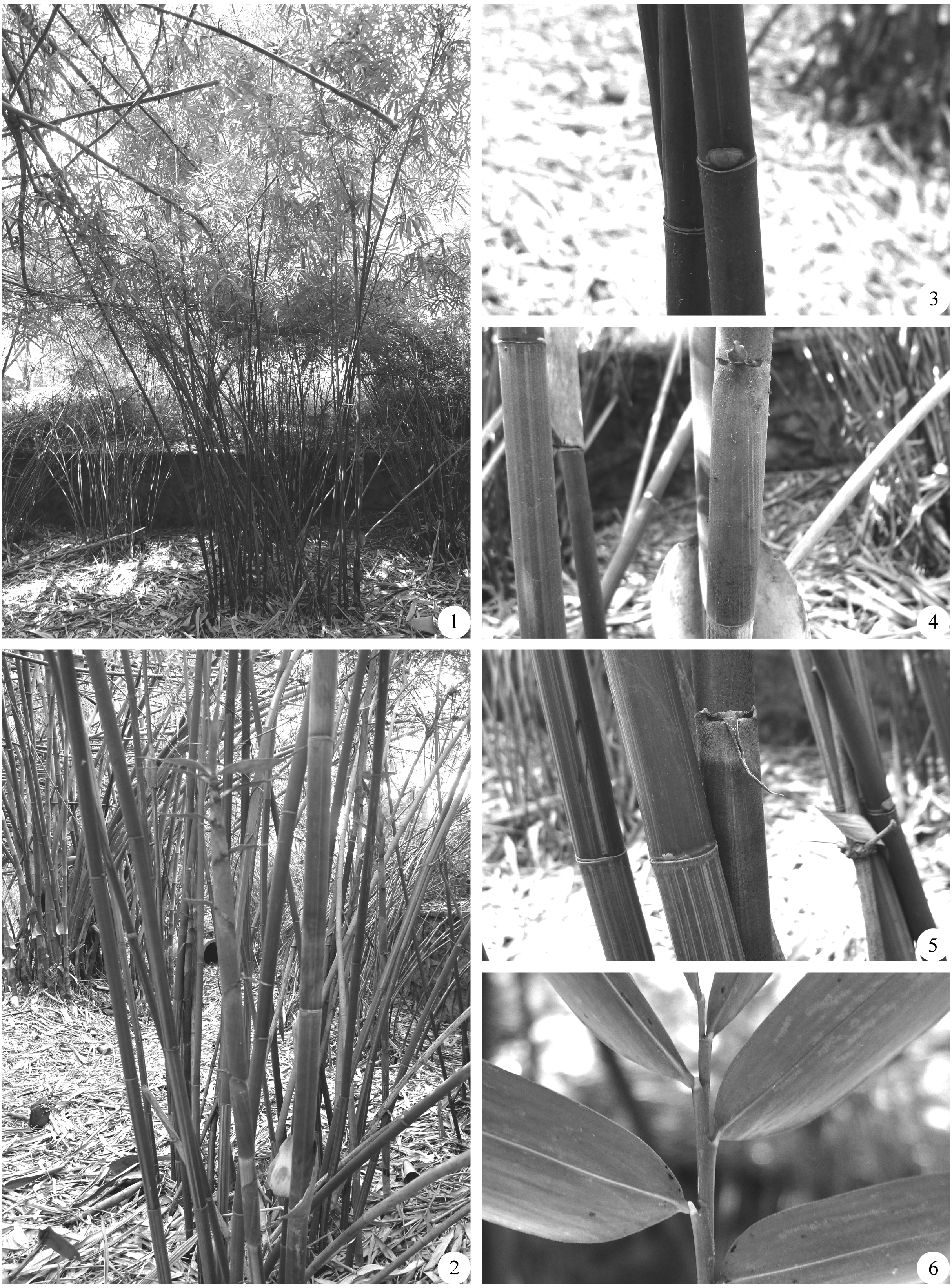

图2　小巨竹　1. 秆丛；2. 笋；3. 秆芽；4. 秆箨；5. 秆的一部分；6. 具叶小枝局部

Fig. 2　*G. callosa* N. H. Xia, Y. Zeng & R. S. Lin　1. Clump; 2. Shoot; 3. Bud; 4. Culm sheath; 5. Portion of culm; 6. Portion of leafy branch

of brown appressed hirsute below them. Buds compressed ovoid. Branches arising from the 6−8 nodes above the ground, numerous, dominant branches inconspicuous, 0.6−1 m long, ultimate branches with 8−10 leaves. Culm sheaths deciduous, leathery, as long as 1/3 length of the internodes, initially green with pale yellow stripes, adaxially glabrous, covered with both dark brown and silvery appressed hairs abaxially, especially dense in the upper part and the base; blades reflexed, lanceolate, green, leaf-like, caducous, 1/3 length of the culm sheaths, 1/4 width of the apex of culm sheaths; auricles small, 10 mm wide, 2−3 mm tall; ligules 2−3 mm tall, entire. Leaf sheaths initially white pubescent, margin white ciliolate; lower petiole 5 mm long, the upper one shorter; blades 14−25 cm × 1−2.5 cm, lanceolate, base cuneate to rounded, apex acuminate, margins finely denticulate, glabrous on both surfaces, veins 7−8 pairs; auricles very small, rounded; ligules 2−3 mm tall, entire; one side of the apex of leaf sheath developed into a 2−3 mm long, thin, scale-like callus. New shoots August to October. Inflorescence and fruit unknown.

China. Guangdong (广东): Guangzhou (广州), South China Botanical Garden (华南植物园), cultivated and introduced from Xishuangbanna (西双版纳), Yunnan (云南), 22 September 2012, Y. Zeng (曾翼) 36 (Holotype: IBSC).

地下茎合轴型。秆直立，高约 8 m，直径 2~3 cm，尾梢近直立；节间长 34~50 cm，圆筒形，绿色带淡黄色条纹，节间微被白粉，中上部贴生白色短柔毛，秆壁厚约 6 mm；秆环平，节内高约 3 mm；箨痕稍隆起，其下具一圈贴伏的褐色硬毛。芽扁卵形。分枝始于 6~8 节，多枝簇生，无明显主枝，枝长 0.6~1 m，末端小枝通常具 8~10 叶。箨鞘早落，革质，幼时绿色带些许黄色条纹，腹面光滑，背面贴生深褐色与银灰色短硬毛，上部与基部尤密，长约为节间的 1/3；箨片外翻，披针形，绿色叶状，极易脱落，长为箨鞘的 1/3，宽为鞘口的 1/4，箨耳小，幼时为绿色，宽约 10 mm，高 2~3 mm；箨舌高 2~3 mm，全缘。叶鞘幼时具白色柔毛，后脱落，叶鞘边缘具白色纤毛；下部叶柄长达 5 mm，上部的较短；叶片 1~25 cm × 1~2.5 cm，披针形，基部楔形至卵圆形，先端渐尖，叶缘有极细的小齿，上下表面均光滑，次脉 7~8 对；叶耳小，圆形；叶舌高 2~3 mm，全缘；叶鞘背面与叶柄连接处一侧有一高 2~3 mm 的半圆形薄鳞片状突起。笋期 8-10 月。花果未见。

本种秆中小型（直径仅 2~3 cm），中部分枝主枝不明显，类似于簕竹属孝顺竹亚属的种类，但该种箨耳初时绿色且呈边沿状，箨片初时绿色而呈叶状，叶鞘背面与叶柄连接处的一侧具半圆形薄鳞片状突起，表明该种为巨竹属成员，但本种秆中部分枝主枝不明显，易与国产巨竹属其他种类相区别。该种与 *Gigantochloa parvifolia* (Brandis ex Gamble) T. Q. Nguyen 相似，区别在于此种各部分较之 *G. parvifolia* 较小；箨鞘背面贴生深褐色与银灰色短硬毛，箨舌高 2~3 mm，全缘；叶舌高 2~3 mm，全缘；叶鞘背面与叶柄连接处一侧有一高 2~3 mm 的半圆形薄鳞片状突起。

本种模式标本采自华南植物园（引自云南省西双版纳勐仑镇），现生长状况良好。种加词 "*callosa*" 指叶鞘背面与叶柄连接处突起。

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